SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1881.

Amusements To-Day.

Academy of Music-Rightta Matthe.
Abbuy's Park Theatre-Freed, the American. Matthew Abbey's Park Theatre—Fresh, the American, I Aquarium Cirona Matines, Booth's Theatre—Marieth, Marines, Hijos Opera House—State and Forces, Matines, Bunnell's Manacum—Brookeys, add this at Baly's Theatre—Chancelle at neural, Matines, Grand Opera House Joyna Waltomb Hather Mayerla's fifth St. Theatre. The Marbenetter. Maverly's 5th Av. Theatre-Alia Mattee. Maverly's Nible's Garden - Hark Cyon. Malicen. Kaster and Hail's Matt-Glimer Colorit. Malicen. Madison Square Theatre-Hard Kirky. Malicen.

Satonic Temple dimica. Handard Theat: e-illice Tigler. Malinte. ing Personal Minutests-Breatway and 25th st. Matthew San Fernelate Minitesh-Breaker and 2th st. Mallier Theater Comique Builgas Silver Westing. Mallier, Tany Fastur's Lineate-Diretta. Union Square Theater-Felicia, Mallier, Wallack's Theater-Buckets, Mallier, Window Theater-Buckets, Mallier,

The Right Revision of the Tax Laws. The Legislature, with the aid of a Commission, is making an attempt to revise the

It is not to be denied that this is an important matter. It makes some difference, and perhaps a good deal of difference, how taxes are levied.

But, after all, the great desideratum is to reduce the amount of taxes by reducing the expenses of Government.

We believe there might be a better Government of the State of New York for one-quarter what it now costs than we at present have, if there were no wasteful expenditures and if every dollar were used as advantageously as in the private business of a prudent man.

The tendency all the time is toward a large augmentation of expenditures. Every dollar of increase of taxes wrings a hundred more drops of sweat from the brow of labor. Our sumptuous new State Capitol leaves more unstopped holes in the roof of the humble cottage. All extravagance in publie expenses lowers the condition of the working man by loading him with heavier burdens, making it more difficult for him to live, and diminishing his independence.

Good government; cheap government, and but little of it, with taxes so low that it matters comparatively little how they are assessed: that is sound Democracy.

#### Two Worse Than Three and Not So Good As Onc. An amendment, as it is miscalled, has

been made to the proposed new Charter for this city. It is to have two Police Commis-This is as bad as can be. With three Com-

missioners, two constitute a majority, and every question arising can be disposed of promptly, one way or the other. With two Commissioners, the chances would be that questions of the greatest moment would remain open during their entire term, and never be decided.

But neither two Commissioners nor more than two would be as good as one. In fact, we need no Police Commissioners at all. All that is wanted is one Chief of Police, with power to appoint, and with power to remove, without being required to assign any cause.

Then a good man would be required for that office. But if a man just fitted for the place were put into it, we should have a fer more efficient Police Department than can ever be obtained under any poly-headed Commission.

#### Look After Vaccination.

Instead of diminishing, small-pox is now been reported so far this week than during any week since it began to appear as a It cannot yet be called an epidemic. The number of cases reported during the week up to yesterday was twenty-six, and they were scattered over the city, not confined never is not properly fortific many such people in New York.

Small-pox is more or less prevalent in many parts of the country, and the travel to New York being unusually great this season, we cannot fail to have its contagion | rangements would be to make each grand brought hither from infected places. It can be communicated in so great a variety of ing the disease if he is open to it from the lack of sufficient vaccination. The consequence is that it is not now, as in past years when small-pox became epidemic, devastating particular neighborhoods, but is showing itself in sporadic cases throughout the city, the individuals attacked being among the number of the unvaccinated.

The system of public vaccination started in 1874 has saved our crowded neighborhoods from the spread of this foulest of diseases. It was brought hither last autumn, but vaccination and the sequestration of the cases which appeared speedily checked its progress. It came again from another direction, and the same means prevented its spread. Of late it has again grown comparatively frequent, but we do not find it raging, as of old, in the thickly settled wards, for vaccination was early urged on the attention

of the inhabitants. If vaccination, instead of being general, was universal in this city, we should have only the cases which were actually brought disease, from which the fatality would be small. Now, however, we find that the proportion of mortality to the number of cases

is large. Probably there are at present a million 1,200,000. But it was taken at a season when the city is least populous. Every year an increasing proportion of the inhabitants desert the town when the warm weather first appears. They comprise not merely the rich, who ill up the fashionable watering places or retire to country seats during the summer, but many more thousands of less means, who seek cheap country boarding places for their wives and families. The hotel and boarding house population is then reduced to its lowest number, and the floating population generally, which now is estimated at 200,000, is almost entirely absent from the town.

All these people are in New York now, and the number of temporary inhabitants of the city was never so great as it has been this winter. Every hotel is full, and every boarding house, and every apartment house. The activity of trade and manufactures has brought hither large additions to our force of workmen. Foreign immigration, too, has been steadily increasing the city's population since the census was taken. We find from the immigration statistics that a here to further crowd our tenement house

to-day at least a million and a half of people one like a vote of urgency, could be grades of the St. Paul and Duluth road. in New York; and many thousands of them | brought to bear at any moment by

It is therefore the part of wisdom for every nan to protect himself against the possible neglect by seeing to it that he is sufficiently provided with the safeguard of vaccination. Though he may have been vaccinated before, in a time like this he will be prudent to try it again if five years have elapsed since the previous operation.

#### Further Changes Mooted in the House of Commons.

The British Parliament has now been in session since Jan. 24, during which time it has succeeded in passing one bill, and it is now engaged upon another, both of these measures being alleged to be necessary for the proper government of Ireland. Meanwhile, the huge arrears of legislative business connected with the internal administration of Great Britain, and with the colonial and foreign affairs of a vast empire, have been utterly neglected. It is plain enough to men of all parties that this state of things cannot continue, and Mr. GLAD-STONE announced the other day that the Ministry would soon propose some new changes in the mode of procedure adapted to those cases where his Urgency resolution would prove useless.

Under the GLADSTONE resolution, a motion to declare a measure urgent can only be carried by a majority of three to one in a House of at least three hundred members. Moreover, debate on the same measure cannot be cut off in Committee of the Whole, under the Speaker's definition of the power conferred on him, unless such a step is sanctioned a second time by an equivalent majority. But it is manifest that only in most exceptional circumstances can such a preponderance of votes be commanded by any Ministry. In the present House, for instance, although Mr. GLADSTONE has behind him a nominal majority of about a hundred, he would try in vain to get urgency voted for a given bill unless he were assisted by the bulk of the Conservatives. Now, the followers of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE are of course the natural and implacable opponents of the present Ministry, and there are scarcely any questions conceivable, except those growing out of the attempt to coerce Ireland, as to which Conservatives and Liberals can be expected to agree. It follows that the Arms bill once carried, resort can very seldom be had to the Urgency resolution; and the House of Commons, left to cope with an immense accumulation of work, will have to hit upon some other method of expediting business. Among the several alterations that have been mooted, none have excited more attention than that proposed by Sir T. E. MAY, who is, we need not say, a good authority on parliamentary usages. The plan suggested by Sir T. E. Max was

developed by him at length two years ago,

before a select committee of the House on public business, and is now made the subect of renewed discussion. He proposed to divide the House of Commons into six grand committees, consisting of about 110 memers each, the Ministers and the leaders of the Opposition being exofficio admitted to all of the committees. The political distribution of the House would be faithfully reproduced in each of these subordinat odies, the several political parties and interests being proportionately represented. From this point of view, each committee would virtually be a little Parliament, but the members would also be selected with an eye to their familiarity with a special department of public business. The province of one would probably be religion; of another, law; of a third, trade; of a fourth, increasing in the city. More cases have taxation and internal administration; of a fifth, colonial and Indian affairs; and of a sixth, education and unenumerated matters. prominent cause of mortality in New York. The function of these committees would be to consider the provisions of every public bill referred to them, and for that purpose their proceedings would be assimilated to those of a Committee of the Whole. For to any particular locality where the dis- the transaction of ordinary business the ease has gained a dangerous foothold. quorum of these committees need not exceed twenty, inasmuch as forty cination stands in danger, and there are are held to form a quorum of the whole House. These miniature Legislatures would sit on certain days of the week in the morning, and adjourn on the assembling of the parent body. The tendency of these arcommittee a court of primary jurisdiction in all legislative matters falling within its ways that no one is safe against contract- scope, and to make the House of Commons a court of appeal. We may add that an essential feature of Sir T. E. May's plan is the admission of reporters and of the public to the deliberations of these grand committees, the object being to invest their delib-

erations with as much importance as pos-It will be observed that this subdivision of the House of Commons into a lot of little Parliaments contemplates merely the expediting of public business. It makes no provision for those private bills which have become an intolerable burden on the British Legislature. As regards these measures, leading men of both political parties seem to be tolerably well agreed that all private bills must be referred, not to small select committees, but to commissioners. It is also proposed that certain kinds of measures shall be referred to joint committees of the two Houses, in order to prevent work being done twice over. As things are now, the House of Lords has no time to examine many of the bills sent up in a batch at the hither, or at most merely mild types of the last moment by the Commons. Every bill which fails to pass the upper House on this account has to be brought up anew in the popular branch of the Legislature at the next session, passing through the normal number of and a half of people in New York. The stages, and of course liable, at every step, census last year gave the number at about to obstruction or delay. It has been suggested by the House of Lords that in such cases a bill should be treated as if still alive, and taken up in the following session at the stage in which it was left. Another proposition is more likely to be adopted, because it gives the lower House a chance of reconsidering its previous decision. Acording to this scheme, where a bill had falled to pass for the reasons mentioned, a resolution should be put, without debate, whether the measure should again be sent up to the other House for its concurrence.

Besides the innovations named, three trenchant changes are advocated by Lord SHERBROOKE and others, on the ground that these alone strike at the root of the whole difficulty. The British Legislature is urged to reproduce a rule adopted by our House of Representatives in 1794, viz., that no motion to adjourn shall be debatable. The great city at the head of the lake, it will not propriety of placing some restrictions on the | be the city of Mr. Cooke's premature power of moving adjournments has also been discussed. It is likewise proposed to to its readers the sorrowful intelligence haposa some limitation on the length of that the main line of the Northern Pacific speeches, modelled in principle on our onehour rule. And finally, Lord Sherbhooke natural harbor of Superior, seven miles larger part of it than was supposed remains | does not hesitate to advise the application of what we term the "previous question"a method of cutting short debate which, in-It is therefore safe to say that there are stead of requiring a majority of three to go by way of Superior, to avoid the heavy

have not profited by the rigid and efficient a majority of one. It is a curious fact, ilsystem of vaccination which has been estab- lustrating Burke's assertion that no seeming novelty could be devised for which he would not flad an example in the history of the House of Commons, that Sir T. E. MAY | powers of nature and President BILLINGS. consequences of his neighbor's felly and has discovered a precedent for the cloture, or summary closing of debate, in a Parliament of James I. It appears that in May, 1604, upon a certain member's offering to speak on a matter under consideration, it was "resolved" by a majority of the House

that "no more should speak." There is little doubt, now that the transformation of parliamentary procedure has been begun by the Urgency resolution, that some of the changes indicated above will be made. Dangerous as many of them are to the rights of minorities, they are probably less offensive to the average British legislator than the plain common-sense advice, often proffered by Lord BeaconsFIELD, to wit, that Parliament should assemble at a period of the year not later than the last week in November, and that the House of Commons should meet earlier in the day.

We have not yet found time, in any of these busy days, to read or enjoy the two new books which were sent to us early this week by their author, Col. FORNEY. We have turned over their leaves, and taken a glimpse here and there at the things to be seen in them. Everywhere we have caught sight of persons and passages interesting or attractive. The two new books of Col. Forney are fine looking. The paper makers, printers,

and binders of them did good work. One of these new books is "Anecdotes of Public Men." of which this volume is the second. Hardly any other citizen of the United States has seen or known as many of the public men of the country who have played their parts during the last half century as Col. FORNEY. Bis connection with the press and politics and public life in Washington has brought him in contact with them. The first name in this book is that of our singular New York politician JAMES W. NYE, who died only eight years ago as a Senator from Nevada. Among the other sketches we notice the names of the two BUTLERS, of CLAY and WEBSTER, of THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, SAMUEL HOUS-TON, THADDEUS STEVENS, EDWARD EVER-ETT, and other politicians, as well as literary characters, play actors, editors, and so forth. His reminiscences of these people, and his delineations of them, must surely be very interesting indeed. Thousands of readers will desire to peruse them, as the HARPERS will doubtless soon find out.

The other book is a novel, "The New No bility." Its seenes are laid in Europe and America; and we are assured by a critic who has read it that it brings out many remarkable characters and wonderful views. The titles of the chapters, as given in the table of contents, look first rate; and we feel sure that, when we get time to read it, we shall find plenty of entertainment and novelty. In a prefatory note, Col. FORNEY reveals the curious fact that be is not the author of the whole of the novel, but procured the assistance of a distinguished elergyman in its completion. The whole idea and scope of

the novel, however, are Col. FORNEY's. When an old and celebrated editor, politician, and public functionary like Col. For-NEY-who once controlled two newspapers, both daily-offers us and the public a volume of reminiscences and a novel, we feel that a new interest has been given to current literature, and that they deserve unu sual prominence in THE SUN.

He Does Not Rush to the White House It is remarked at Washington that there is one interesting exception to the general rush to the White House. Mr. CONKLING seems to have kept away since the inauguration of Gen. GARFIELD as studiously as he did during four years of Hayesism. Perhaps his absence may mean little, and perhaps it may mean a great deal. The march of events must soon disclose whether the Senator is disposed to accept a situation

disagreeable to his personal wishes. Outwardly, the surface of the new Administration seems smooth; but inwardly, the GRANT leaders are deeply dissatisfied and only wait for a fair opportunity to make their discontent known. They cannot break out with opposition until some positive cause appears to justify it. In the distribution of patronage the factions cannot escape collision, and the first serious jar in this respect will be the signal for an attack all along the line.

Office, patronage, and power are the only objects sought to be attained by the rival interests in the Republican party. The ascendancy of one faction means the exclusion of the other from the flesh pots of the Treasury. HAYES and EVARTS made deliberate war on Conkling from the first to the last day of the late Fraudulent Administration. BLAINE now holds the master key to the White House. He is obnoxious to Grant, to CONKLING, and to their partisan followers.

BLAINE's policy has for its central idea the defeat of the third-termers in 1884, with the succession for GARPIELD, and the reversion for himself in 1888, when he will be fifty-eight years old. Looking forward, then, is it probable that BLAINE will try to strengthen CONKLING's hand, and put him in a position to hurt the Administration? He did not propose to invite a quarrel at the outset, and therefore Mr. James was made Postmaster-General and Mr. Morron was

made Minister to France. Both these appointments are claimed to be peace offerings to CONKLING, for which he has given no token of grateful recognition. Personally he had nothing to do with either of them. And he does not enter them up in his account current with the Administration. What he most remembers is that he came away from Mentor fully assured that Judge Folder would be Secretary of the Treasury, and that when Judge Forger followed him in a visit to Gen. GARFIELD he was offered the Attorney-Generalship instead of the Treasury, which offer he promptly declined. At this point the separation commenced.

# A Doomed Town.

While experience has furnished a most singular verification of JAY COOKE's statements about the value of the Northwest, which but a few years ago were so ve hemently disputed by HAZEN and others, he has not been so fortunate in regard to the "zenith city of the unsait seas," which he undertook to build against the decrees of nature. It grew while the artificial stimulation was regularly applied, but that could not last forever.

It is now evident that if there is to be a dream. Already the Duluth News imparts has been finally located on the capacious away, and that the road will be completed to that place during the coming season. Thenceforth west-bound Duluth freight will This being the case, there is nothing left

for the Inhabitants of Mr. Cooke's ephen eral city but to shake down their buildings from the hillside where they hang, and set them up again on the site chosen by the

Mr. BLAINE controls WINDOM; Mr. SHER MAN owns WINDOM and had him put into the Treasury in order that he might manage the nation's finances four years longer through a deputy: Mr. Garrield appointed Windom as a nobody because the President wants to be his own Socretary of the Treasury-these are the exact facts of the case as they come from various sources of unexceptionable authority. And yet Mr. Windom seems to have ideas of his own. which, whether they are good, bad, or indifferent, are at least definite and positive.

No doubt Field Marshal von MOLTER would gladly welcome Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD to Berlin; and no doubt Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD would creditably represent the United States there. But Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD does not want the place. He cails the man a "lunatic" who first nominated him in a newspaper for Minister to Germany. That is his vigorous way, we suppose, of notifying the public that he has important work to do at home in Cincinnati, and prefers doing it like a man to exchanging military salutes with eminent European Field Marshals. or otherwise frittering away his energies in a foreign land.

The death of Senator Carpenter recalls the case of the French bondholders of the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad against the Texas Pacific. Those bonds were sold in Paris by Gen. FREMONT. under circumstances with which the renders of THE SUN are familiar. They were, however, a valid lien upon the land grant and other property of the Memphis and El Paso Company in the State of Texas. To divert that lien and swindle the Frenchmen out of their security was one of the objects of the proceedings before Judge Bhad-LEY, sitting at Newark, as in and for the Western District of Texas, which resulted in the appointment of GRAY as receiver, and the alleged egal and fraudulent sale to the Texas Pacific. If those proceedings were well ordered and sound, the French purchasers have suffered a grievous and irreparable loss; if they were not sound, the recent purchasers of a majority of the Texas Pacific stock take the property subect to the payment of the face of these bonds. Mr. CAEPENTER was one of the counsel of the French bondholders. A b ii in equity was filed n the United States Court at Washington, going to the bottom of the whole matter. The case was argued and submitted more than a year ago.
What has become of that case? Have any extraordinary measures been taken to save Mr. Justice BRADLEY from the judicial exposure which might have ensued? Why has the decision been so long withheld? Up to the day of his death Senator CARPENTER looked eagerly for the decision of this, one of the most interesting cases he ever argued, and was lost in special wonder at the delay.

There is a serious split just now, on a ger eral principle, in the Republican party. One set of political thinkers hold that to keep public servants in their places, without subjecting them to the paltry vicissitudes of changes of administration, is the true policy-these are the ins. The other set hold that rotation in office is the foundation of popular governmentthese are the outs.

The company started the present week in this city for the business of cremation evidently means nothing less than business. Its purpose is "to cremate the human dead in the quickest, best, and most economical menner." Taking the business company and the Cremation Society together, it becomes clear that what was once supposed to be an ephemeral sensation is gaining ground. -The fact that a New Yorker was sent no longer ago than this week to the Pennsylvania furnace for incineration seems to indicate that one at home would not be at all times idle.

It is strange to hear that the project of acquiring the island of St. Thomas as a naval and coaling station is revived, after the appropriation just made for a pair of such stations on the Central American isthmus.

## A New View of Drunkenness in the Wine

From the Nation. Of the northern continental States besides ermany, Beiginni and Helland have removed all restrictions upon the traffic in alcoholic drinks. The tast consequences in both countries have become soverient that in Helland a law is recommended which decares drunks nows a crime. In Behrium the consumption of france, and in the industrial counties there is one drain abop for every six or seven persons. Thus, in Belgium the working classes spend between 50 and 60 millions of france for alcohol. The same evil has manifested itself to Germany. The free city of Bremen in 1863 abolished its license law. The number of dram shops instantly rose from 512 to 72%, and in 1807 to 829, for which reason the Senate made a motion for the reintrollection of the hrense law. When, in 1800, the new law of the North German Confederation dispensed with the proof of the necessity of a dram shop for a village of the necessity of a dram snop or or a town or a street of a large city or a number of dram within two years the number of dram shops in Germany grew from 116,811 to 120,072, or 12,201. From Oct. 1, 1809, to Jan. 1, 1877, the number of ous rose from 42,312 to 00,505, or 44 per cent, and that of the drinking saloons from 02.012 to 02.005, or 11 per cent. In 1800 the percentage of inus and dram shops to the number of inhabitants was 45.75 to 100.000 inhabi-tants, but in 1877 it had disente 50.98. The same enormous ocrease manufested itself all over Germany, so that the Belchstag, in its sitting of July 23, 1979, made the beense a drain shop and of an inn in towns or villages of less han 1,500 inhabitants conditional on the necessity for hem. Prior to granting such a license the police and own authorities are asked for their opinion, which, in case of a negative answer, is never overruled by the Secctary of the interior. This reduction of the number of ram shops, however, is not at all sufficient to suppre transcences. The smaller number of drinking places has attracted a larger number of greats, who only the m elves better in a great crowd and in rooms comfortably heated and better kept.

## White Paper and Black Ink.

From Woodcock's Gazette and Terperter THE SUN makes the announcement that in s) it consumed 4,002,502 pounds of printing paper in its sily, Sunday, and weekly editions. This is equal to 0.445,000 copies of the Jaily size. The actual circulation of the mast year was. Daily, 38,044,387; Sunday, 0.684, 56; Weekly, 4,200,367. This gives for each day in the ear the following average: Copies of the daily edition 24,329; copies of the Sunday edition, 126,249; copies of e weekly edition, 80,777. This makes toriyo andred and thirteen copies for the year, the white pa-

per for which mione cost over \$300 (re). When we take into account the fact that The Sex is, by means of its wonderfully powerful and comprehensive system of condensation, one of the closest, if not the coast, economist of space, thereby being able to use mailer sheet than any of the leading papers of the da we can get some idea, upon making an enumeration of the number of daily and weekly newspapers, with large dicets and comparatively large editions, new being put ished, as to where all the thousands and thousands a tous of new spaper annually made throughout our country go to, to say nothing about the cords of good and bad brains which are constantly being spread over it in the glistening guise of printers ink.

## Vennor Predicts More Winter.

MONTREAL. March 10,-Vennor says the win r is not ever set, by any means. He thus puts it There are yet at least three storm periods in this month, amely, on the 12th, 13th, or 14th, on the 18th and 17th with rain and shish."

St. Parrick's Day, it will be seen, is included in one of the storm periods.

## Creditable to Mr. Blaine.

When Senator Blaine went to the White House th Gen. Garfield on inauguration day, it was just three ears and seven months to a day since he had visited the Presidential mansion.

## Boston Irreverence and Folly.

From the Breton Post.

Using THE SUN as a medium, Burnham ardwell again calls dod to witness his statements con-

#### STAR SERVICE CORRUPTION.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- Thomas J. Brady, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, at a salary of \$3,500 a year, has charge of all the contracts for carrying the mails. He has become rich, and he recently purchased one of the finest mansions in Washington, in which he now resides. His wealth has provoked much criticism from the fact that it could not have been acquired from the regular pay, even with

the economical habits of John Sherman For years past the charge has been openly made and reiterated that there was gross corruntion in Brady's contract office, and the belief has grown that he was the principal beneficiary. In the last Congress he brought in a bill of two millions for deficiency in the star service, to which no allusion was made in the Annual report of the Postmaster-General.

The exposures on that occasion showed clearly enough that great frauds had been perpetrated. Now, one of the persons connected with a route which was among those most criticised in the debates of the House comes forward and distinctly charges that Brudy received money for his services through a wellknown intermediary at Washington.

Hinds, who makes this charge, is like most of the professional jobbers about the contract office, who prey on the department by collusion with chiefs or clerks. He is probably no better and no worse than his associates. They are a bad set collectively and individually, but good representatives of the reform element in Hayes's Administration.

Brady answers his accuser with remarkable promptitude and with a number of certificates of character, every one of which can be traced as coming from a person having an interest, directly or indirectly, in the contracts made in his office. This is an unfortunate coincidence. Witnesses to be serviceable ought to be above suspicion.

The contract office is rotten from top to bottom, and if Mr. James proposes to use his new broom to good purpose here is the place for him to begin work. The two party papers at Washington cast aside all political distinctions to sustain Brady in concert and to assail Hinds. as they did when the star service appropria

tions were pending in Congress. Mr. Brady is a legacy of the late Senator Morton, who secured for Indiana the places of First and Second Assistant Postmaster-General-one to control appointments, and the other to control contracts. The arrangement was serviceable to him and to them. Gen. Grant, with a full knowledge of Brady's qualifications for the trust, sent him to Fiorida in 1876 to see Tilden fairly counted out. Brady did all that was expected of him on that occasion, and he has had full swing in contracts ever since his return.

#### THE FOREIGN ELEMENT.

# An Increase in New England, but a Decrease to the Country as a Whole.

WASHINGTON, March 11 .- A bulletin issued by the Census Bureau shows that in no State does the foreign element equal the native, although in many it bears a very large proportion. With three exceptions only, namely, the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, the Southern States are practically without any foreign element. In those States where the foreign element is large, the general causes are ap-parent. In the Northeastern States, the moving cause is manufactures of various kinds, and the mining of coal and iron. The immigrants are mainly Irish, German, and French Canadians, with some Weish. In the Northwest, agriculture is the principal moving force, and Germans and Scandinavians are the principal nationalities drawn from: while in the extreme Western States and Territories most of the immigration is due to mining, aithough agriculture and eattle raising play a very important part. The builetin also shows that in 31 States and Territories in the past ten years natural increase has gained upon immigration, while in but 12 is the reverse the case. In the United States as a whole, there is a relative decrease of the foreign element to the extent of 1.516 to the 100.000 of native population, showing that in the the foreign element to the extent of 1.516 to the 100.000 of native population, showing that in the whole country, as well as in a majority of the States, native increase has gained upon foreign immigration. The increase of the foreign element has been in New England, where the growth has been in the direction of manufactures; in Dakota and Orezon, whose wheat fields have invited settlement; and in Colorado and New Mexico, where an extraordinary development of the mining industry has taken place since 1871.

growth has been in the direction of manufactures; in Dakota and Oregon, whose wheat fields have invited settlement; and in Colorado and New Mexico, where an extraordinary devolopment of the mining industry has taken place since 1871.

COST OF BURNING A DEAD BODY.

Dr. Lemoyne's Executors Answering Questions About the Washington Crematory.

Washington, Pa., March 10.—The trustees of the Lemoyne Crematory in this place have had so many queries put at them in relation to the manner, expense, &c., of cremation, that they have had the following circular printed and sent to persons desiring information:

In resty to your inquiries in regard to crematon, we from the nearest house, and it was impossible.

and sent to persons desiring information:

In reply to your inquiries in regard to cremation, we would say that Dr. F. Julius Lempure erected his cremators for his own use and that of rersoon in the neighbor hood, and not for the general qualitic, his hope being that crematories would be erected in different parts of the country. He, however, allowed the cremation of a lew bodies, for the purpose of keeping this retorm before the public, as well as to craftly a strong desire of those who had no other way of showing their interest in the subject. The trustees endeavor to follow his white, although he left no directions in the matter, nor any tunifor keeping up the crematory hence a mail sum is added to the actual cost of cremation. The crematory is studied at Washington, Washington County, Pa. The place may be trached by rail from either Pittsburgh or Wheeling.

The trustees will receive no hodies for cremation unless they are previously as shed that death a second r Fittsburgh or wheeling.
trusters will receive up hodies for cremation unhely are previously sat shed that death is recent and
natural causes. This information must be accounduly a certificate from the attention physician and
to be a certificate from the attention physician and
the property of the property of the property of the proterior of the property of the property shown to be the
property of the pr by notice is required for another reason. It re

re recommended are commended in a seried tin box, and tind, away by the triends or sent by express, of the ashes varies from the twenth points erained by a series of the ashes varies from the twenth points erained by a series of the ashes all the railroad station at the theory cashes the railroad station at a heure, carriage, and box, as well as incl. attendance, Ac.

Horing you will find all your questions satisfactorily answered, we remain yours &c. Trustes. Trustees.

# Belgium Not Afraid of American Pork,

WASHINGTON, March 10.-The Minister of the miled States at Brussels, Boltium, in a despatch to the Separtment of State, remarks that during a recent ses ion of the Belgian Rouse of Delegates, Mr. Willeguet, a ember, rose, and, referring to the French decree pro through the introduction of American sait pora proing the introduction of american sait pure partial state frame, inquired if any dancer was appreted from the use of American park in Helxium. Minister of the Interner, in response, said that me fill-thinests had been discovered in the kingdom only cases out that these discovered in the destinct of the fill-thinests had been discovered in pure destinct the fill-thinest had been discovered in pure destinct the fill-thinest had been discovered in pure destinct the fill-thinest had been discovered in the fill-thinest had bee sufficiently coaled.

Mr. De Ducker, another member of the House, the said that wait park provisions constitute one of the inverted branches of the commerce of Antwerp, the bere was up danger from them; and that he hipsel the Jovernaent of the King would not rollow the example a France.

## Lumber.

The annual report of the Chicago Lumber nen's Exchange shows that the receipts of lumber in Dience in 1880 were 1,884,584,135 leet—an increase of \$17,127 feet over the receipts of 1679. The early clinavigation last fail probably kept back 100,000 is experience of minbermen. The shipments had year we're 1,723,441,000 left, allowing his per cold for the shipments had remerced in the local continues of the previous cold one continues of the radio. Estimation the previous cost on the same basis the forerase in the was 104, 223,000 left. These Opines show a wain its enqueness of the per cent, and in receipts of G 2 per cent, as compared with 1370.

## Sympathy for the Boers,

CHICAGO, March 11.—The mass meeting of gunaturers with the Dutch Born in the Transval, ield last night in the Pirst Dutch Referred Church, conhead hash might in the wirst Dutch Reformed Guirch, con-stituted a large, orderly and determined body of men. There are 5 (30) pure Dutchmen in this city, and they largely preponderated at the meeting. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted declaring that the English intion were determined to computer the Beers in South Africa only because they are taxturally free men, and biologing the cordial sympathy to their countrymen in the Transvani, who are herically similcating their right to freedom against the power and usurpation of England.

A Pennsylvania City as Private Property. CHICAGO, March 10.-The Yarnell brothers of Winamac, Ind., who have been looking up claims in counsylvania, aver that the Yarnelf beles are entitled to 1.600 acres of land on which the city of Pottsville, Pa. is situated. The property is said to be worth several millions. Suit will be commenced for title. An effort was once made by property holders at Pottsville to compromise with the Yarnells, but the papers were stolen and destroyed, and nothing came of M.

#### A PICKPOCKET'S KINDERGARTEN.

Policeman Herman Lefferts of Inspector

put his hands right into ladies' pockets, and

get nothing, however, but Lefferts followed him

and arrested him at Tenth street and Broadway.

"When I first saw him," said Lefforts, "I no-

ficed him in company with two other boys

whom we have under suspicion. I asked him

if he knew them. He said that he did; that they

if he know them. He said that he did; that they lived in his neighborhood. I asked him what hey were doing. He replied that the boys belonged to a thief sschool; that they were trained to steal by a man who lived in Ludlow street, near Grand. These boys, he said, were sent out by this man every afternoon to different parts of the city. They were accompanied by bigger boys, who watched them work, and so soon as one of them stole a purse or a bit of lace or a silk handkerchief, a bigger boy would come up and take the things. He said that when the little fellows were sent out they carried books with them, as if they came from school, to throw off suspicion.

pick one. "Where are your parents?" asked Justice

Smith.
"My mother is sick, sir, and is now in Pough-keepsie, and my father has gone to take care of

her."

What does your father do?"

"He interprets in the police courts for the Bohemians and sells eigars and anything he can get. He met with an accident three years ago, and cannot work much. I have two

younger brothers."

"But you told the officer that you were watching the boys steal so that you might see how it was done," said Justice Kilbreth. "Now, what did you mean?"

I didn't intend to steal, Judge, but I had

A Veteran North Woodsman,

Floyd F. Lobb, for thirty-six years a trap-

has some enemies among those who have lost nets and night lines through the vigitance of a man well known to Lobb.

Card from the Proprietor of John Smith's

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! My

mery concerning Mr John Smith's water cistern has of been answered correctly. Each of your systemetical orrespondents who have essayed to do so has made the

correspondents who have essayed to do so has made the missake of surposing that when Mr. Smith's time pion mideated I ordine the correct time was 12 for 17 for mockin question was right at 12 and, as 12 for 17 for mockin question was right at 12 and, as 12 for 17 for missakes task at 1 belt when I indicated time was at 1 belt when I indicated the correct time was 12.58 14.07. Up to that time the correct time was 12.58 14.07. Up to that time the correct time was 12.58 14.07. Up to that time the correct time was 12.58 14.07. Up to that time the correct time was 12.58 14.07. Up to that time the correct time was 12.58 14.07. Up to that time time was 12.50 for time time and the rate of 15 willing at 12.50 and 15 willing time and hour so that Mr. Smith's cheeri half time desired 250 graines at 4.2537 principles past 5 order.

Parvison, N. J. March 11.

Is Gen. Grant a Great Chess Player!

three best choss players that this world ever arw. I

rect Answers Received Testerday.

o the Peletrali Retingen egg problem, in today's sew,

Prophecy.

sal reters to the New York Buch

We have just discovered that Mother Ship-

Clatern.

ran away when they turned to look at him. He

-The Nevada Assembly has passed, over Hemarkable Story Told by a Little Boy of his Pirst Lesson in Theft.

-Anna Dickinson is advertised to appear Byrnes's command, arraigned before Justices at the Chestnut Street Opera House, Philadelp Chemie Melants and Hambel. Smith, Kilbreth, and Power yester lay Edward Logenstein of 165 Essex street, a bright, intelli--One of the most important advances gent lad of 14, for trying to pick pockets at n surgery was the recent extraction in Vienna of a saccar Broadway and Union square on Monday afterfrom the stomach by fillroth, noon. The thoroughfare is thronged every af -It is proposed in London to erect a states ternoon by ladies on their shopping rounds, of Cartyle on the Thames embankment opposite Chern row, and to place a bust of him in Westminster Abnes. and there are frequent complaints made to the police of robberies. Lefferts saw several wellknown young thieves, but the boy Logenstein, evidently a nevice, went so boldly to work, he said, as to particularly attract attention. He

Trichinosis, or the presence of triching in the human body, is said to have been first discovered by Sir James Papet, the distinguished English physician. —The inter-university boat race in Engtand is now almost definitely fixed for Priday, April & The edds are in layor of Oxford, although her grew at

SUNBEAMS.

the latest advices was not finally made up. -A French critic calls Carlyle a "mannerist" and "mystagogue," and adds that many talented men in England and America went to seed through copy-ing his affected style and studying in his school.

-The Metastasio Theatre at Rome caught fire last month, but the flames were easily extinguished, as there was little inflammable matter about the building which is almost wholly of at ne and brick. No then was ever burned down in Rome since the fall of the -A stage robber was recently sentenced

to State prison for ten years. The prospect of so long an imprisonment didn't appear to weigh upon him much but he regretted that, owing to the entarprise of ri cuntry, there would probably be no stages to releat the -Bookkeeper Keese of the National Bank

of Virginia on being railied by the President about a big patch on his trousers, remarked that he could dress be tor if his salary was larger. This would have led to at increase had it not been discovered that the fellow was an embezzier to the amount of \$20,000. -Richmond, Va., is at present the central

of unprecedented activity in railroad and injustrial en-terprises. A new round house is in course of vectors, and westward to the Ohio River, some 421 miles, and senger is rarely out of sight of a working squad, cities laying new steel rails or constructing sidings. -The Eastern Band of Cherokees are still

speople by themselves in North Carolina Tour chief, Tsalate, is commonly known by the less aberignal name f Smith, and the tribe preserve none of the former in log houses, dress in plain clothes, and live rather poor by by farming -An extended system of industrial educa-

the little felicies were sold out they carried books with them, as if they came from school, to throw off suspicion.

"I then asked the prisoner," continued Leferts, "who these boys were. He gave me the names of several of them, and also told me that any Friday afternoon I could see them coming out of the man's house in Ludlow street. He said that the boys were first taught by bigger boys, who worked Grand street. I then asked him what he was doing there, and he rophed he was looking on to see how it was done. Then I arrested him."

Edward Logenstein had listened attentively to what Polleeman Lefferts had said. He denied emphatically having taken any part in picking pockets. He said he knew that there was a school for thieves, kent by a man in Ludlow street, near Grand, and that several of his schoolmates belonged to it. He had worked eight months for Oppenheimer & Mora, lithographers, of 24 North William street, for \$3 a week. The firm, however, had moved to Jersey City, and he had been to Many's that afternoon to apply for work. On his return from Macy's he met three of the boys with school books under their arms. They were working Fourteenth street, and pointed out to him the two bigger boys, who were watching them from across the street. They told him they had a good deal of fun, and were well paid. Then they told him to watch and see them work. Be saw them pick several ladies' pockets. But he did not try to pick one.

"Where are your parents?" asked Justice tion is to be introduced in connection with the con schools of Paris. Pitty workshops will at first be opened, and should the experiment succeed, offices will be added to every municipal school in the city. Instruction will be given in a variety of handieraits, and every child will inus have the means of starting an life.

—Several of the winter shore fishing fleet

at Gloucester, Mass, are now supplied with seines which cost about twenty dollars each, some two dozen being required for each vessel. Netting for cod hads fair to evolutionize the industry. The saving in bait and in consumed in beiting trawls will offset the cost of nis outfit in a single season, to say nothing of the creased catch.

-Recognizing as a fact that life prisoners are notoriously the hardest to manage, for the reason that, however well conducted and industrious they may be, they have no clemency to expect, an attempt is long made to amend the penal code of California by having life sentences commuted upon the life insurance tables, and permitting the discharge of a prisoner after the term he was likely to live, when sentenced, has expired

-Tennessee-bred horses are now contesting the honors in the mother country with the flerest flyers in England, where a few years and a sample of Tennessee weet took the premium in a competition in which many countries took part. In respect of chaste and soil the State is not equalled for the profitable breed ing and raising of stock. Great interest has been awakened among the tarmers in this purticular of late years, and thousands of dollars have been invested by them in thoroughbreds-horses and cattle.

did you mean?"

"I didn't intend to steal, Judge, but I had heard so many boys talk about how they picked pockets that I wanted to see how they did it. Yes, Judge, I did give the policeman the names of some of the boys, because I have heard them say they were made to steal."

The lad was remanded to give time for further investigation of his case.

Miss Fisher, who has charge of the boys prison, said that Miss Eder. Logenstein's teacher in the Stanton street school, had called upon her and said the boy was remarkably intelligent and bright; that he was an ant student, and asho could hardly believe he was guilty. Miss Eder said she would try and find some person who knew the boy.

While Miss Gertrude M. Hawthorne of 108 East Twenty-third street was waiking on Fourth avenue, near Twenty-seventh street, on Thursday evening. David Melser, 18 years old, of 194 Bayard street, santhed her pocketbook, which he passed to Morris Shoenberg, 13 years old, of 28 Luidow street. The two lacs then ran away. They were caught by Police Captain Ryan. Yesterday, in the Yorkwille Police Court, they were held in \$1,000 ball each. Melcer said he wanted to attend the walking match at Madison Square Garden, and having to money to purchase a ticket, he concluded to steal some. There was \$1.25 in the pocketbook. -The Davidson County mines in North Carolina have yielded balf of all the gold dog east of the Mississippi River, and the fron deposits are regarded as inexhaustinic. In asking for the emigration of skilled laborers the State points to 66 cotton and woolien milit, 200 tobacco factories, 20 iron foundries, 10 furnaces, and the foundations of more mills to be built this summer. North Carolina is only fourteen hours' ride from New York city, and it is claimed that the cost of a journe, from here to the West will buy a good farm down there -Cetywayo, the Zulu ex-King, is to be re-

leased from his close confinement in Cape Town Castle, and allowed to live on a farm in the neighborhood of the city. He will thus, in all probability, become a neighbor of the Natal chief Langahbalele, who has for some year been provided with a similar residence. So far as bealth and beauty of surroundings are concerned, Cetyways will have nothing to complain of. His dwelling will be in the milst of a dry, breeze-swept, heath covered flat, with a magnificent view of Table Mountain constantly before his eyes.

-The production of a good and cheap dinner by the New Century Cooking Club of Philadelphia was recently described in this column. The same society has since provided a nine-cent dinner for twentyfive persons. There were really thirty-two quests, which reduced the cost to seven cents a head, and there was plenty of took for all. The bill of fare included pea sum. Irish stew, rolls, butter, potatoes, nork and heaus veal quettes, cold slaw, maccaron, rice pudding, apple

-A vegetarian society has been founded in Paris, and has just is need its first  $B_{ij}^{abc}(n, n)$  which we are fold that the object of the assety is to discover the elementary regime most advantageous to species." Vegetarianism sought to commonly many French people, with whom "roblet" and "bif-teck " are not the institution that they are in England. The greatfulk of the French lower and lower modile classes, like the peasantry and the bulk of the classes in Scotland, are vegetarions without being con scious of it, and probably from necessity.

-An exciting scene took place on Feb. 25 in Paris at the Opera ball, which was unusually brilliant. A young woman who had been starting near the buffet, perceiving a gentleman with whom she was seted passing by with a rival beauty, exclaimed, " know very well that you were deceiving me," and af-tempted to stab hersell with a dagger that she had concoaled in her domina. The force of the blow was for tuntely desidenced by an opportune piece of whalebese, and before the victim of the green exed memories could repeat the blow she was disarmed and arrested. The wound is very slight.

covering his shanty, and making Lobb a prisoner. He luckly had provisions and wood, but no snow shoes. He was one and a quarter miles from the nearest house, and it was impossible for him to walk on account of the depth of snow. He remained a prisoner for twenty days without seeing a human being letting his fire in the open fire place go out nights fearing a spark might set his bed of hembeck boughs on fire. Thus he remained till a thaw came and the snow froze, forming a crust on which he could walk, thus liberating him.

One day while out fishing he saw what he at first supposed to be a deer swimming across the lake. Lobb wont after him in his boat. He caught up with the supposed deer, but looking around, beheld instead a large bear. Lobb had too much pride and grit to back out. He had nothing but his oars and fishpole, yet he determined to have that bear, although he knew that brain. like all other bears when attacked by a man in a boat, will do his best to change places and give the whole lake to the man while he will try the boat. Lobb commenced the attack by boarding bruin about midships near his sten: bruin returned the fire vigorously by attempting to board Lobb's craft, as if trying to come the whale and Jonah dodge on his assailant. Lobb, although toogh, thought he would not set easily on his bearship's stemmen, so he concluded that he would rather trust to his boat as a means of getting on dry land instead of submitting to the old way. So he retreated a short distance. Bruin likewise acted as if to say. Tam sick of this kind of work if you are, "and was making off, when Lobb made for him again, this time running his boat way up on bruin's back, and giving him a whack with his baddle near bruin's "skylights," between wind and water which knocked the bear's head under water, not letting up an inch till he killed him and brough thim to shore. Lobb says that during the thirty-six years he has been in the woods there has never been so severe a winter as this. He reports, also that the guides at Pisco have -George Arnold, a Texas farmer, believe ing he would go mad from the bire of a deg. health & twelve-foot trace chain and strong lock and soutine the woods. After writing a letter to his wise, in which he told her what he felt would happen, and giving dive death, he can the chain round a tree, drew it through the large ring at the end, and then wound the other end around his ankle so tight that it would not she the look locked it securely, and threw the key for he and his reach. Two days after his dead body was a and chained to the tree, and there was evidence that he had did of

-An amusing plaint runs through the French newspapers. "Le veni est an marine. The wind is in the inarriage quarter, and the paper has what is to become of the Countly Principal life what is to become of the Countly Principal." charming actions Mile. Crossette is engory ! ried to a tien and well-known Parislan backer. Tares favorite actresses- Mile. Samary, Lore Wittelle Monact-ware lately married. Mile. room belows but, having just married a larger the French navy. The number of the degree of the arm terrible to contomplate, so may the local of the drams in the French sanital.

-Mr. Carlyle's severest critic, and a critic of his own school, was the old parish yell feelian. Been a long time in this peak sign "Been have a min days, are" I in the Garlyles" "Weet that: A ken do - h There has let the see "he said, lest, and penderne, "there was 2 %, be a To THE Entron of The Sun-Sur: Five of throughtfur early then a design of the Grant's followers in this neighborhood made the foot-he's dust more "And more was reserved that Grant, Washington, and Sapoleon were the inquirer, eagerly. (the symmetors in a decises unificating a charge that writes to bayers. Tam stays manely up in the manthang in Fam, but, now, there a con-Newtands-there's a chap for yether to family Jamie tak's mair estim into it-set than ony ther father in the paired.

-The Allgemeine Zeitung, the well-known Chenp Eggs-One Out of Many Scores of Corerman newspaper of Augusting, on the Co-n article by the Visioness produces of the Co-Dr. Lisrens von Stein, entitled "Randill" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sur! In answer from the Continental Standpoint, in which the convinsion that Phyland count not fight her battles with fireing soldiers. So emit the following solution:

The first lots of eace are disposed of at the rate of eeven or one went, and the remainder are classes of or dispose of their eggs put which at the same price per egg, and each carries include the entire of their eggs put which at the same price per egg, and each carries include the entire of their eggs put which are entire to their eight.

3.4 disput way, March 11.

Bight her hattles with hirring sameles.

What her present situation of England in emparison on the present situation of England in emparison on the continuent potential in the present situation of England in emparison of the present situation of England in the present situ globe in abedience; on the Continent general obligant military service; in England, an army of hireless whose includedly for war their own the Black has openly declared; on the Continent countries wish is to keep their boundaries in Fugland, a read-whose territories are unbounded, without its even fe-fending them. Afthousing and the Transverl have He good to yourself for oune, if troubled with a had allown, he says, that England counciling manual cough, cold, or lung affection, and the premptly By Jayne's Expectorant, a safe remedy for authors and pleurisy, as well as all threat complaints — dia. position in the world unless she adopts on pulsory into